SHAW WILL NOT ATTEND.

G. A. R. Commander Says He Was

Slighted by the Committee.

Shaw, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

before leaving to-night for Topeka, Kan.,

where this week he will address a reunion

"I regret all this trouble over the Grand

Army's position in the Dewey parade, but I

on the part of the duly constituted authori

ties of the Grand Army of the Republic. We believe what is accorded veterans in other States should be granted New York

comrades, without any wobbling or special pleading. However, when we old veterans are gone, the armed soldlers who are yet to

fight battles, will not be worried about hav-

ing aged veterans, who have stacked arms

on 'fame's eternal camping ground' trouble

them over hair-splitting questions of where

the Nation's preservers should march in a civic pageant, similar to the Dewey parade. "I will not be at the Dewey parade. I

leave to-night for Topeka to be present at a great gathering of veterans Sept. 27 and 28 Before I was elected I promised to go out

there. When the question of the G. A. R

appearing in the Dewey parade came up I wrote that this civic function might prevent

my being with the Kansas comrades. I was

sharply taken to task for this by the com-

mittee at Topeka, which wired me that all arrangements had been made for my recep-

tion, and added: 'It is more important for you to be here than in New York.' The Kansas comrades always head the line in

civic pageants of honor and ceremony. They

do not trail on behind younger men who have their records to make, but march at the front with 'old glory' as a guide, which they helped to make the emblem of a united

and glorious Nation. Under these circum-

stances and not having received any invita-

tion from the Dewey parade committee, I go to Topeka. I do not know why I should

have been slighted in my capacity as com-

mander-in-chief, and I am proud my com-

General Shaw has received a large number

rades are widely and emphatically resent-

of indorsements of his action from leading

Grand Army officials and posts regarding

the refusal to accept the place assigned in

the Dewey parade. Resolutions were adopted by the Fred C. Jones Post, of Cin-

saviors of this Republic who, of right,

should stand second to no other organiza-

naval pageants illustrative of American

advised of the contemplated insult to us he

"CANUCKS" WILL STAY AT HOME.

Do Not Want to Assist in the Glorifi-

cation of Dewey's Victory.

eighth Highlanders, of Toronto, will not be

received the communication from the dis-

trict commanding officer at Toronto em-

bodying the request of Lieutenant Colonel

is to be the central figure in the New York

celebration, yet after all the demonstration

really will be a glorification of the United

States victories in the Spanish war. Under

the circumstances, therefore, it is consid-

ered very unpolitic for a British regiment

to participate. The pipe band of the Royal

mission to take part in the proposed demon-

Ohio Militia to Parade.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.-Col. Charles

X. Zimmerman, of the Fifth Regiment Ohio

National Guard, to-day completed arrange-

ments for the transportation of his com-

mand to New York to take part in the

Dewey parade. Nine companies of the regi-

ment, together with all the officers and

hospital corps, will go to New York in spe-

OUR TRADE TRIUMPHS.

English Explanation of How Yankees

Manage to Beat Them.

It is a good many years now since our

Gallic neighbors first hurled at us the re-

proach that we are a nation of shopkeepers.

to live down the taunt, and it would almost

seem, if we can place reliance on our con-

suls, that we have also outlived the peculiar

publications of Messrs. Eyre & Spottis-

some of our commercial methods. As every-

body knows, the contract for the super-

structure of this important portion of the

Sudan Railway was given to an American

more expensive portion of the bridge was

contracted for by an Italian company, in

whose hands it is also proposed to place the

contract for the substructure of most of

great outburst of patriotic indignation when

the fact leaked out that this big contract

had gone to Philadelphia, and there was no.

lack of fiery spirits to offer suggestions of

afford us much comfort, for, although it

righteous dealings, it reveals an eminently

unsatisfactory state of things. In the mat-

ter of the Atbara bridge time was the es-

sence of the contract. The price was not

considered. All that was stipulated for was

quick delivery, and it was not until the

Eritish manufacturers' reports in this re-spect were found, as Lieutenant Colonel

Gordon says, "quite hopeless," that tenders

were sought elsewhere. As a matter of fact, all the English firms declined the

work on account of the early delivery

clause, with the exception of one firm, who

promised delivery, in view of the special urgency of the matter, in six months. The Pencoyd iron works, of Philadelphia, under-

took to deliver in six weeks, and, what is

If this were a solitary instance of the pe-culiar methods of British manufacturers, it

might be a matter for momentary regret,

but not for special comment. Unfortunate-

ly, it is by no means a solitary instance. The British consuls all over the world are

making similar or worse complaints about British manufacturers. Rarely, if ever, has so remarkable a story of commercial ineptitude been unfolded as is told in the sober language of these official reports. There is an all but universal complaint of the persistent unwillingness of British marchents.

sistent unwillingness of British merchants

to depart from antiquated methods which

foreign competition has rendered obsolete.

They will not take up new patents, nor abandon old ones; and (to take a concrete

instance) rather than make sewing ma-chines with an arm slightly higher than

usual to meet the desires of the Japanese,

they have practically thrown the whole of

hands of the Germans, who lay themselves

out to please their customers instead of dictating to them. It is another general complaint that while the Germans will man-

ufacture a common article which looks well,

the English will make a good article in such

a fashion that it looks common, and a com-

mon article in so crude and unfinished a

manner that it is practically unsalable. The

British manufacturer's creed, in short, appears to be: "These goods are British. If

you don't like them, lump them; but they're all you'll get out of us."

"The marvel is," says our consul at War-saw, "not that the business done by British

firms abroad is diminishing, but that they should still do any business at all." That

other nations should usurp Great Britain's

place in the Russian markets, says Mr.

Murray, the consul general, may be due in

slight measure to various causes, but "ab-

solutely and undoubtedly it is the apathy and arrogance of the British manufacturers themselves that are chiefly to blame." We

might easily do a much larger business with

Russia than we do, but our merchants will

not accommodate themselves either to the

Russian language, market, measures or

money. From Germany comes precisely the

same story. Our consul at Frankfort says that complaints are being constantly made

by German merchants of the lack of will-

ingness on the part of English manufac-turers to meet their wishes. "The German

purchaser simply cannot understand such ways, and complains bitterly of this want

sewing-machine trade of Japan into the

to meet local wishes and requirements, or

There was, it will be remembered

which throws a singular light on

Relating to Contract for the

Ve have managed, in our phlegmatic way,

London St. Paul's.

Scots of Montrea! has also been refused per-

would have entered his protest as we do."

is from no fault of omission or commission

of veterans of that State, said:

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24 .- Albert D.

"Immediate Shipment"

Is, in substance, the direction attached to the bulk of orders from now until the season closes. Compliance with such instructions means not alone ability to pack and ship merchandise quickly, but ample stock from which to select orders. Certainly absolute fulfillment in every instance could not be promised. But we do assert our ability to move nearly approximate "prompt delivery," with better "filling" and less of "red tape" than may be had in many other markets.

We have extraordinary large Department Stocks, both open and warehoused. We have, in duplicate, many lines which could not now be obtained for delivery prior to end of the year.

We have a continuous business with the largest users of merchandise in this territory, and to do this must, of necessity, carry the mer-

chandise in popular demand. We are in the center of the hardest "drummed" territory in our line in the country, and to do business we must know that prices we office until late this evening. They appro-

ask are right. We solicit a visit from trade seeking fall stocks or renewals, in for more than 100,000. Their work did not any department. Prompt and careful attention to road and mail orders.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers, Jobbers,

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc. (EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.)

GOAT'S LYMPH MAY BRING BACK

REASON TO ALL LUNATICS.

Diseased Brain Cells Restored to

Healthy Condition-Discovery of

Joliet, is to-day at his home, with his men-

tal faculties fully restored, keen and active

both in mind and body, and ready to resume

Mr. Bush's family is one of the best-

known in Joliet. He is about thirty years

of age, married and has two children. Mr.

sensation and were accompanied by tem-

porary fits of aberration. So far as the

physicians could ascertain, there were no

predisposing causes of a functional or con-

not interfere with his capacity to attend to

business affairs, but after a while they be-

came more frequent and violent, and the

physicians who were called feared he would

choke to death during the paroxysms. Each

attack weakened the patient's nervous sys-

tem, his mind became affected, and at last

it was apparent that he was insane. He

grew worse and finally had to abandon all

The doctors diagnosed Mr. Bush's malady

is paranola, a form of insanity from which

here is little hope of relief. From early

in January until March 1 Mr. Bush was

kept at home under the care of a special

mitted to Kankakee Asylum. At the asy-

cause of its unusual nature. Bush's mind

of the cunning or trickery of the ordinary

insane patient; he was unable to think, or

Dr. Joseph R. Hawley, of this city, who

had been experimenting with goat's lymph

as obtained by the Roberts process, sug-

gested to Dr. Lowenthal, of the asylum,

that the treatment be tried on Bush. Mrs

Bush consenting, Bush was brought to Chi-

cago on June 10. He was placed under

treatment at No. 3907 Prairie avenue, where there is a school of instruction for physi-

cians using the lymph. At first he was given four injections of lymph every day, the fluid being injected hypodermically in

the arms and hips. Gradually these injec-

tions were reduced in number to one a week

Last Tuesday, about ninety days after Bush

he returned to his home in Joliet in the full

At first the treatment had an apparently

bad effect on Mr. Bush, and his friends were

disheartened. Then came a slow change for

the better, and he began to improve stead-

ily. From a wreck of 119 pounds he gained

in weight rapidly until now he turns the scales at 144 pounds. He looks well and

healthy, talks rationally, and persons who know him intimately say he is now mental-ly sound. When seen Friday at his home

back to me. I know that I have been grow-

ing better for some weeks. It was last Mon-

day or Tuesday that the climax came which

lifted me entirely out of my insanity. It is

certainly a most remarkable cure. I have

thing clear to me. I am not yet as strong

physically as I would like to be, but am

Dr. Hawley, speaking of the case, said:

"Specialists had pronounced him a con-firmed paranolae and incurable. He was so

day he is mentally sound. I take no special

credit for myself; neither do the other gen-

tlemen who were interested with me in the

my theory is this: Insanity is a result of a

degenerated condition of the brain cells.

The goat's lymph contains healthy cells. By injecting this lymph into the human sys-

tem these healthy cells are carried to the

seat of disease, where they tone up the af-flicted brain cells and assist in restoring them to a normal condition. This is not

the explanation I would make to a commit-

tee of medical scientists, but it probably will

be better understood by laymen than would

a more technical account. Let me add that

disease. It is the substance for which Prof. Koch, Dr. Brown Sequard, Dr. W. A. Ham-mond, Pasteur and others have been seek-

ing for years. Certainly it is a compliment

scientists of Europe have to turn to him for instruction on a subject of which they have

Deal in Coal Lands.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 24.—The Enquirer will say to-morrow: "A deal of great im-

valuable coal lands and coke ovens, the pos-

session of which will mean much to the de-

in the Kanawha region along Loup creek.

office in Cincinnati, and branches all over

the country, and the evident plan is to op-erate the mines and make coke for the operation of blast furnaces in the Kanawha

district. The deal is a strong one financially, having J. P. Morgan back of it, and the promise of backing in other ways neces-

Elkes Breaks Another Record.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—At Crescent Park to-day Harry Elkes gave an exhibition five miles behind motor, riding the distance in 8:40. The previous record for professionals was 9:02, held by Burt S. Pierce.

sary to make the venture a success.

portance is pending, by which Cincinnati concern will get control

to the genius of a Missouri country editor, for that is what Dr. Roberts is, when the

gaining right along.

made a life study.'

cannot tell just when my reason came

possession of his mental faculties.

plan, or execute

seemed to be a perfect blank. He had none

lum the case attracted special attention be

ttendant, but on March 7 he was com-

form of treatment.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS DEFORMITY APPARATUS, Trusses, Elastic Hosiery. Largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.

(New No. 127) 77 S. Illinois st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Richard Grant White—a new edition from new plates, and "The Biography of Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N.," by his son, Captain Davis, The Macmillan Company will soon have ready the following new books: "Little Novels of Italy," by Maurice Hewlett; "The History of New Maurice Heylett; "The Histor Testament Times in Palestine," by Professor Shailer Matthews; "Miranda of the Balcony," by A. E. W. Mason; "The Development of the English Novel," by Wilbur L. Cross; "Some Principles of Literary Critiby C. T. Winchester; "An Introduction to the Poetical and Prose Works of John Milton," by Prof. Hiram Corson; "The ete Works of Edgar Allan Poe,' ted by J. H. Ingram; "The Life of Lord Tennyson," by his son, and "This and That: A Tale of Two Tinies," by Mrs. Molesworth.

ROMANCE SOON ENDED

VIRGINIA TYLER HUDSON'S FIANCE SAID TO BE A FORGER.

Anand A. Advani, the Alleged Hindoo Millionaire, Arrested at Instance of Canadian Police.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.-A Post-Dispatch special from Chicago says: "Anand A. Advani, the reputed Hindoo millionaire, whose engagement to Miss Virginia Tyler Hudson the Chicago newspaper woman, was announced Friday, was arrested at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. The charge against the supposed Parsee Croesus is forgery. He is said to be wanted by the police of several of the larger European and American cities. A telegram received by Captain Colleran from Chief of Police Powell, of Ottawa, Ontario, giving some of the details of the charges against the foreigner, was as fol-

"Chief of Detectives, Chicago-A. A. Advani, representing himself to be an East Inigo merchant just arrived in Chi tried to draw on Bank of British North America here, through C. D. Peacock, of Chicago, this morning. He is a dangerous international forger, and is wanted in Hamourg, Bremen, New York and this city. nicate with Captain McCluskey, New York, and arrest Advani at once. Wire W. F. POWELL, "Chief of Police."

The telegram was handed to detectives, who were instructed to arrest the alleged millionaire, and they had him in custody

The announcement of the engagement of Advant and Miss Hudson, which was made Friday, came as the culmination of a three days' courtship in this city, where the couple met for the first time, and was the first known instance of a Brahmin seeking an American wife in this country. Mr. Advani has been touring America and Canada for pleasure and came to Chicago a week ago, taking apartments at the Auditorium Hotel. The second day after his arrival he met Miss Hudson in the course of her newspaper work, and theater and supper invitations followed and were accepted. Advani urged his suit with an impetuosity characeristic of the Oriental. Miss Hudson had the qualities he desired in a wife-of a good family, well educated, musical, pretty and poor. He was rich, educated, of polished nanner and a strikingly fine specimen of physical manhood. The bethrothal quickly became a fact. Miss Hudson was installed at the Palmer House, and will leave for Eu-

rope to complete her musical studies under proper chaperonage, according to the be-trothal agreement, in a short time. The prospective groom claimed to be the eldest son of Ajeetsing Advani, a million-aire banker of Bombay and a Liberal mem-ber of the Council of that city. His family has lived in the Hyderbad presidency of Bombay for six hundred years, Mr. Advani's grandfather having been the prime minister of the district of Bombay. He is a graduate of the Bombay University and speaks Sanscrit, Persian, Latin, English and five native tongues. He has business offices in nbay, Calcutta, Bremen and London, living in the latter city. His mother is in the social circle of which Lady Curzon is

He was married at the age of six to a girl of four, according to the native custom of child marriage, and lived with his wife as such after she was fifteen and he seventeen. first wife died when she was twenty-Later he married Miss Holmes, daugh ter of Dr. H. Holmes, of Kensington, London. by whom he has a daughter five months old. His English wife died last April. He was the second Hindu to marry

an English woman. He is over six feet tall and twenty-nine years old.

Miss Hudson is the daughter of the Rev.

D. T. Hudson, of Kentucky. On her mother's side she is connected with the Wishards, one of the old Southern families. She is a direct descendant of President Tyler, and sears the family name in accordance with the family custom. She was educated in one of the exclusive seminaries in the South. Her parents died when she was young, and after being graduated she earned her living by newspaper writing, the past three months in Chicago. She is nineteen years old, and is a pure type of the Kentucky beauty, with jet black hair and gray eyes.

Once Lived in Madison.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—Miss Hudson was until about three months ago the society reporter ic. ... Louisville Dispatch and had success in the newspaper field for the comparatively short while that she was engaged in the work. On Sundays she sang in a church choir. She possesses a soprano voice of purity and sweetness. Miss Hud-son is about twenty years old and her par-ents lived in Madison, Ind., where she was welopment of the production of pig iron is West Virginia. Options have been secured reared. When she was a mere child her mother and father died. Soon afterward she by Rogers, Brown & Co. on the coal mines was thrown upon her own resources.

Arrival of the Prince's Cricketers. NEW YORK, Sept. 24 .- On board the Cunard line steamer Etruria, which arrived to-day from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, with eleven Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, with eleven cricketers, namely, B. J. T. Rosahquet, G. Brann, G. L. Jeessop, A. C. MacLaren, A. Priestley, Mr. Robertson, C. Robson, A. R. Stoddard, C. L. Townsend, S. M. J. Woods and Barton, the professional cricketer. A committee representing the Associated Cricket Elevens, of Philadelphia, was at the pier to welcome the visiting cricketers, and the entire party immediately took a train for Philadelphia, where the first games will be played. After these they will play will be played. After these they will play READY FOR THE ADMIRAL had all of its rooms engaged for the managers have clubbed together and leased Sherry's place, at Thirty-seventh

DEWEY AT NEW YORK COMPLETE.

Distribution of Tickets-Unique Gift of Newspaper Clippings-General Shaw Starts for Kansas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.-All the general arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey are now completed, and only a few minor details are left to be settled. The majority of these cannot be attended to until the Admiral has arrived and his wishes have been consulted. All the subommittees have about finished their work and have presented their reports to the

The committee on distribution of tickets was at work all of to-day in the mayor's priated nearly 20,000 tickets, all there were at their disposal. There were applications include the distribution of tickets to the municipal assembly and the school children's stands. These tickets will be at the disposal of the municipal legislators and the president of the Board of Education.

The committee on stands will hold its final meeting to-morrow and decide exactly what will be the capacity of the new stands. It the committee stands for all the expenditures it has authorized, it will have spent priation made to it of \$30,000 and \$4,000 more than it has in sight even if the municipal assembly votes to give it the additional NO NEED OF MADHOUSES \$25,000 that is to be asked for at Tuesday's meeting of the aldermen and Council. For the seventy odd thousand expended the committee has furnished about 20,000 seats to the ticket committee, 4,000 on the City Hall stands, 6,000 for the school children, 10,000 for the municipal assembly and 25,000 for the veterans of the G. A., R., a total of about 40,500 seats for about \$74,000.

Work on the big Dewey triumphal arch is rapidly being pushed, and the arch will e in proper condition in plenty of time. To-day while some workmen were raising the figure of a sailor to the top of a ped-CHICAGO, Sept. 24.-Insane asylums may the guy ropes of the derrick and derrick, some day be unnecessary if a Missouri docstatue and workmen fell over on top of the tor's discovery does all that is claimed for car. There was a slight panic among the it. After having been pronounced "hopethousands of people watching the structure lessly insane" by expert alienists, and so from the sidewalks but the police finally marked on the records of the Kankakee restored order. No one was hurt and the Asylum, Irvin Fuller Bush, a young man figure of the sailor was but slightly damprominent in the social and business life of

Governor De Forrest Richardson, Wyoming, has telegraphed asking leave to withdraw his previous refusal to participate in the celebration. The reply was sent that New York would be pleased to welcome the management of his extensive business

Recovery from the form of insanity from to attend Admiral Dewey during his stay in this city, Mr. Foster said he had received which he suffered is rare, and in this ina reply in writing from Chauncey Depew stance the interest is increased by reason and in person from Richard Croker and of the novelty of the treatment employed. William McAdoo. Mr. Croker said the com-Mr. Bush was cured by injections of goat's mittee could make any use of him they lymph, a remedy first suggested by Dr. F. thing in his power to help along the suc-B. Roberts, a country physician in Missouri, cess of the celebration. With the excepwho is now on his way to Europe, where tion of Levi P. Morton and W. C. Whitney, all the members of the committee he has been invited to tell the medical sahave accepted. Neither of the last two vants of the old country about the new

UNIQUE GIFT FOR DEWEY. At least one unique gift is in store for Admiral Dewey when he reaches town. It the biggest book that has ever been Bush was a robust and healthy man up to made. Its weight is in the neighborhood of two years ago, when he was seized with 350 pounds, and when it is open it is just peculiar attacks that produced a choking five feet two inches wide. B. Dalzell was the originator of the idea of the gift, and he had only to mention it to other members of the Maritime Exchange to secure their genital nature. These attacks at first did

The book is composed of clippings cut from every newspaper in the country, and every one of them refers to Admiral Dewey and the war with Spain. There are 400 pages, and on some of the pages as many as seventy-eight clippings are pasted. In all the book contains 10,200 clippings, and a couple of hundred more may be added before the presentation takes place. clippings were selected by Frank A. Burrelle, of 32 Park row, an expert in such work, and he has had charge of the other

wenty-six inches; including the covers, the is eleven and one-half inches thick. binding is of cardboard one inch thick. This has been covered with seal leather. The largest single hide of seal that ever came into this country was used in the

The clippings begin with the sinking of the Maine, and the whole detailed story of the war, as told in the newspapers of the ountry; is given in the succeeding clippings. The corners will be bound in silver and a silver name-plate on the cover will bear this

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N. MAY 1, 1898—Sept. 28, 1899. On the title page is the following inscription, prepared by Rev. Allen D. Brown, president of the Norwich University, of Northfield, Vt., an old friend of Admiral

> Presented to ADMIRAL DEWEY

By the representatives of the shipping erests of the port of New York as token of the past regard and a slight appreciation of the great service rendered our common country not only in the glorious action of May 1, 1898, in Manila bay, but by his wise and prudent administration of affairs during the most trying circumstances preceding the surrender of the city of Manila,

A special table is being made for the book. If Admiral Dewey can be induced to visit the Maritime Exchange the presentation

SILVER SERVICE FOR OLYMPIA. The silver service to be presented to the Olympia has arrived in this city. It is stored behind sixteen thicknesses of steel in the taken up my business affairs where I was compelled to drop them, and find every- age Company. The Olympia is the only age Company. The Olympia is the only vessel of the new navy that did not receive a service of silver from the city or State after which it was named directly after being commissioned. This neglect on the part marked on the records at Kankakee. To- of the people of Olympia has been remedied through the efforts of Miss Ada L. Hanford, a daughter of the United States district experiment. Neither is there any secret about the treatment. We used goat's lymph in the doses and manner described. Briefly, ordered the service. Miss Hanford did not lected \$10,000, and selected the design and ordered the service. Miss Hanford did not lack proof that the officers of the Olympia remembered the tardiness of the citizens of Olympia. It is customary for a vessel named after the city to send to that city its battle flag whenever a heroic achieve-ment has been accomplished, but the battle flag of Admiral Dewey's flagship was rever sent to Olympia.

Miss Hanford, immediately after the battle of Manila, began the work of securing noney for the plate. President Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Company, and President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, each gave \$500 to her fund. Irving Scott, of the Union iron works, the builder of the Olympia, also made a handsome contribution. Early in the present year the needed sum was subscribed, and the order given to a San Francisco firm for the

service consists of twenty-seven The design is after the style of George II, the decorative border being of oak leaves and acorns, a recognized form in naval designing, symbolical of strength. Prisoners on Blackwell's island and in the Kings county penitentiary, although prevented by circumstances from taking an active part in the celebration, intend do what they can toward honoring Dewey. Having obtained the consent of Francis J. Lantrey commissioner of charities, they are preparing a special Dewey number of the Prison Forum, which will be issued in a few days. This special number will contain a sketch of Admiral Dewey, writ-So far, twenty-two mines have been op- contain a sketch of Admiral Dewey, writtioned to the big concern, with its home ten by a convict, an article on the battle of Manila, also written by a convict, and various suggestions as to the celebration. Deputy Commissioner N. I. Fanning is assisting the prisoners in their work. A copy of this special number will be bound in Russia leather and inscribed, and will be among the tokens of esteem to be presented to the admiral. A canvass of twenty of the leading hotels of the city, made yesterday, showed that their total capacity is nine thousand.

of obligingness, which, he says, frequently makes business connection with English irms unpleasant. Daily for the past three days these hotels have turned away 3,800 would-be patrons. The British consul general for Belgium says that hardly a single British manufac-turer who sends his trade announcements Never before in the history of the city have there been so many visitors in town. Ho-tel managers freely confess their inability to meet the demand. Every large hotel has into that country ever dreams of taking the trouble to translate any portion of his list into French; and similar complaints come

from all over Europe. In South America the constant outcry is that the British merchant, whose goods they would gladly buy, will make no attempt to adapt his wares to local needs, and cannot be induced to take up new patterns or designs, or improve the finish of old ones; and as for learning to street and Fifth avenue, and have filled it from top to bottom with rows of cots. Old ratrons who can obtain no better accommodations will be housed there. Other manspeak Spanish, he scorns the thought of agers have made arrangements with boarding and lodging houses in the vicinity of their hotels to care for old patrons. such a thing. Carelessness in the executiof orders, gross neglect in the matter of packing, and a total failure to comply with local requirements are complaints which are reiterated from all parts of the world with

wearisome monotony.

A WAR OF POLITENESS.

Amusingly Courteous Way the Guerin Siege Was Carried On. Paris Letter.

It may be as hard to get him back as i has proved to get M. Guerin to come out of his stronghold in the Rue de Chabrol. The siege of Castle Guerin is being carried on, upon both sides. In any other country this incident would have been brought to an end by brute force long ago. Here it will apparently last until one or other of the parties owns itself beaten in politeness. One of the besieged amused himself the other day with firing stones from a catapu at a policeman. M. Jules Guerin pulled the man away from the window and made a for his follower's rudeness. Guerin has got the idea that an attempt has been made by pieces of fat covered with arsenic in the gutters that convey rain into the cistern just below the roof. Upon this M. Lepine and his men were outraged at being suspected of such a breach of good manners. They gave their word of honor they were taking no underhanded means to vanquish their ad-

A few days ago a gendarme was noticed chatting amiably across the street with one of the beleaguered men from the balcony of a house opposite the headquarters of the Anti-Semitic League in the Rue de Chabrol. M. Guerin, when taking his constitutional upon the roof of the Castle Guerin-that is what it is called now, Fort Chabrol having proved too vague for Guerin's admirers-al ways salutes with a benevolent wave of the hand the commissary of police charged with the duty of keeping him locked up, either in his castle or in the city prison. This shows a truly French spirit all around, and proves that the days of gallantry, when the enemy was invited to fire the first shot, are not quite ended.

In fact, this was illustrated strikingly this week by the incident in which Liane de Pougy was the principal actress. Liane is a young beauty, whose tenderness of heart is almost touching. She only recently re-turned from garlicky Provence to Paris, but as soon as her feet had touched the sacred scil of the capital she drove off to bear cinnati, and received by General Shaw.
They say, in part: "The thanks of this post are tendered General Shaw and Colonel Kay being anti-Semites, she perhaps thought ligious duty. No difficulty appears to have been raised

tion eligible to participate in military and solation, though her ham was mercilessly confiscated. Still, even a smile at long neroism and patriotism." The resolutions range from the large-hearted, charitable lose by saying: "Had Admiral Dewey been disposed beauty must have cheered up M Guerin, who recently remarked moodily that feminine society was lacking in the fort. He could easily have more masculine se clety if he chose to accept it. Only a couple of days ago a man was stopped by the gendarmes as he was trying to break through the lines barring the Rue Chabrol. conspirator," he declared, somewhat ve-OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 24 .- The Fortyhemently; "I'm a conspirator. I must spire to-night. If I don't you are all dead men." This eerie statement caused one gengranted permission to visit New York to darme to counsel him soothingly to go home take part in the reception to Admiral and get to bed. Although the advice was reasonable enough, the conspirator by Dewey. The militia department has not yet destination would not hear of it. In fact, he flew into such a fury that the police had to lead him to the nearest station where he announced that it was his duty to conspire and get arrested. Cosby and his officers for permission to sary assured him that he could count upon make the trip, but when it does come an answer in the negative will be returned. the latter if he tried to do the former. These judicious words appear to have dazed the rabid conspirator. After a few minutes' reflection he agreed to go home and put off his desire to join Jules Guerin's band until a more favorable season. A po-

> SOUSA KILLED THE WALTZ. His Marches Held Responsible fo Reign of the Two-Step.

New York Times

dance since 1788, when it was introon the Viennese stage in an opera "Cosarara," by Vincent Martin, has almost disappeared. This subject was discussed last week at the convention of the American Society of Professors of Dancing. which was held in Lyric Hall, on Sixth avenue, and there was a general expression of regret from dancing masters assemble from all parts of the United States. Yet they all gave testimony before the convenular the world over for more than one hundred years has temporarily, if not perma-nently, died out. It may be said that the march king, Philip Sousa, killed the waltz unconsciously. Just before he left the Marine Band, and after his success was estabished, the "Washington Two-step" was brought to the attention of the Society of Dancing Professors by Prof. Brooks, wh er part of New York. In 1895, 1896 and 189 other two-steps were introduced in country, and they were all danced to So marches, played just a little slower than these marches are generally played by band has now fallen off very considerably, and the two-step is popular all over the coun try to the music of current marches. extensively on the art of dancing and its history, said Saturday that he is of the that it will soon kill itself, and that the waltz will again reign supreme as the interstep merely as a fad, which is very bad for the instructors, and of which the pupils will the influence of jobbery of the most un- not putting any great efforts forth in the blushing kind. The official paper referred | way of writing waltzes. There are many to is the answer to these disquieting sug- waltz writers, but they have turned their be suitable for an orchestra to play as a the chief camp, to the south of which many effectually disposes of the theory of un- two-step. Sousa's marches, it make excellent two-step music, but there are other marches written expressly for dancing purposes, which are becoming as popular as his works.

HUNTING THE OCTOPUS.

Lively Sport on Southern English London Daily Mail.

Lovers of shellfish who have gone to th south coast this year to gratify their appe-tites have been doomed to disappointment for just lately there has been a plague of those water demons-whose plural nobody seems to know-octopuses, octopi, octopods,

The octopus has eaten the shellfish to the detriment of the visitors, and visitors and residents alike have solemnly vowed death and extermination to the octopus. For this reason large and merry parties may be seen setting out for those parts of the coast where octopuses abound-unfortunately, nearly every place now comes under this category—armed with long iron hooks. Arrived at a likely spot the slayers poke their weapons into the small and narrow cake-like crevices which can be found under almost every rock, and they go on prodding until something soft is felt.

This is the enemy. A few hard pulls, several bad attempts—and then the rod is pulled back with something. Perhaps it is only a tentacle, which has come off in the struggle and goes on wriggling independ-ently, perhaps it is the beast himself who comes out writhing and squirming, glancing around with wicked eyes, and waving his arms about in vain endeavor to find something on which to fasten. He is not an attractive looking fish. About

four feet from end to end, at the top is a

large bag, which undulates with his breath-

ing, below comes his wicked looking eyes

(which invariably squint), and at the join of his eight legs is his beak-black, and ex-actly like a parrot's-with which he breaks open the shells of crabs, or, if larger, destroys his human prey. Once caught, the difficulty with amateurs is to kill him. We are told to turn his eyes inside out and destroy the vacuum. That is all very well, but the octopus might object, and he is distinctly unpleasant at close quarters, so that way is but seldom put into

Instead of this, the monster has two hooks put into him, and is pulled asunder, or else is simply stoned. It is generally understood that the octopus cannot feel, and this is the salve that the hunters put upon their con-When one is slain he is left dead for the crabs and lobsters to eat, Ichabod! Then his destroyers move on to the next pool.

The number of octopuses this year has been marvelous. Where scarcely one was seen before hundreds can now be found. Two hundred were killed in one night in Guernsey and a catch of seventeen or eighteen in one day is quite commonplace.

Bathing is, in several places, attended with great risk, and the bathers can hardly be blamed if they retaliate at last-which they do.

Practical Piety.

Washington Star. Oom Paul is a man of such deep plety that he can quote the Scriptures from mem-ory and not let the effort interfere with practical preparations for a fight.

THETRANSVAALTROUBLE

SOME STRATEGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN CASE OF WAR.

Boers Preparing for Offensive Tactics -Indications that Orange Free State Would Join Them.

London Pall Mall Gazette.

Great military activity has set in with the arrival of the special service officers in South Africa. Volunteers and irregular troops are being organized and arrangements made for the occupation of threatened spots, Natal, Rhodesia and the Cape Colony being all centers of activity. Incidentally, it may be noted that the hint given by the raid that failed has not been thrown away, for Mochudi, a point on the western Transvaal border, is to be occupied, The movement of the First Liverpool Regiment from the Cape Colony to Natal is important and clearly not devoid of political significance, since, by one of life's little ironies, the cable announcing its transfer and disclaiming political significance therefor was published in this country simultaneously with an official announcement which fixed the date of the move for the beginning of December. Moreover, the great military activity is not confined to one side only. Advices from the Transvaal state that for some time a special Boer military commission has been laying in large supplies of stores, and Johannesburg fort has been strengthened in consequence of an inspection by General Joubert.

Now the artillery reserve has been called out and detachments stationed at points in the Transvaal which seem to the Boer leaders to be of considerable strategic importance. Kimberley seems to be one of their objective points, for not long ago we were told that a small surveying party had been sent to survey the southwestern and western border of the Transvaal. Further, one or two batteries of Boer artillery have been moved by rail to Klerksdorp, and are to be stationed close to Fourteen Streams, where in their lot with the Transvaal. It is also the railway from Kimberley to Bulawayo somewhat significant, as it would appear crosses the Vaal river. This is one of the that the Boer secret service agents somethe less significant. The dispatch of this force may be taken as an indication of one of two things; either that the Boers intend to establish a corps of observation in that direction, or that they mean to make preparations so that any advance from that direction may be checked at the various watering places. From Fourteen Streams to Mafeking the Transvaal is particularly vulnerable, and the only gleam of sound stratraid was that they selected the really best route by which to invade the republic. there is more in this movement even than that. It is very possible that it is meant to provide a convenient base for an aggressive-defensive movement. IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

From the Orange River Station in the

Cape Colony as far as Francistown in "the

disputed territory" in Matabeleland. Cape Government Railway is at no point much more than an hour's sharp ride from the border either of the Orange Free State or of the Transvaal. And it cannot be denied that it would be the soundest possible tactics on the part of the Boers to destroy liceman took him gently by the hand and that railway and interrupt communications. led him away into the chilly night. Much, of course, depends upon the attitude taken up by the Orange Free State. its own interests it would be advisable for it to keep clear of any struggle between the Transvaal and Great Britain, but the chances are, now that the Afrikander spirit is so rampant, that the Free State Boers will conceive that the independence of the Transvaal is threatened, and will therefore think themselves bound to cast in their lot with their northern brethren. In that case Kimberley would be in considerable danger. The volunteers there have only an old type of worn-out rifles, the guns that have been sent up there are without ammunition-indeed, it can hardly reach the town for another three weeks or so; and if the railway were cut, as well it might be, by blowing up the bridge which spans the Orange river, and destroying it in one or two other nents could reach the great diamond mines Moreover, the districts of the Cape Colony lying immediately to the south of the and Aliwal North-are notoriously sympathetic with the Transvaal, and in these districts are the important strategic points, De ersdorp and Aliwal North, which command the bridges over the Orange river, and a combined raid might very possibly place the Boers in possession of all these points. This view is somewhat strengthened by the report that some Free State burghers are to twenty-one miles from Aliwal North. be it understood, with a view to further invading the Cape Colony, but with a view to taking up strong strategic positions well suited to their methods of fighting, as the best means of defending their own coun-Such a procedure would be the very soundest tactics which the Boers could pursue and would give them a very great in itial advantage, especially if, at the same time, they could succeed in occupying Laing's Nek in the northwestern angle of

WHERE OPERATIONS WOULD BEGIN From all indications it would appear that if hostilities should unfortunately break out the main attack will be delivered through Natal, and a glance at the map will show The Milton, Mass., postmaster got \$50.31. appears, other places are strongly garrisoned, is only 190 miles from Durban, while the Transvaal position is less than 120 miles to the north of it. During the Zulu and Transvaal wars | where President McKinley is going to lay full particulars regarding the northern part of Natal was gathered, and from a military point of view the ground is well known. The following particulars regarding the topography of Natal are valuable just now: The road from Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, to the Transvaal border passes over a series of plateaus, separated by rivers which have their source in the Drakensberg. the huge mountain rampart dividing the colony from Basutoland and the Orange Free State in turn. When the highest plateau has been reached at a point about 250 miles north of Maritzburg, the Transvaal has been entered. Northern Natal is somewhat of the shape of a leg of mutton It narrows to a point on the extreme north having the Drakensberg on one side and the Buffalo river on the other. Five or six miles on the Natal side of the border are low plateaux, and the road to the Transvaal passes across the saddle known as Laing's Nek.

> On the Natal side the descent is steep Ridges on either side of the road curve forward, somewhat enveloping the road to Newcastle, until in the west they merge into steeper slopes at Amajuba (7,000 feet high), while on the east the curve rests on the Buffalo river in Pogwan's lofty and rugged range. Between Ingogo, which is fifteen miles from Newcastle. and Laing's Nek tunnel, the railway line rises 1,300 feet, and this is effected, as on the Ghauts in India, by means of a reversing station. Laing's Nek tunnel is 2,113 feet long, is faced with hewn stone, and for the greater part of its length is driven through solid rock. Charlestown, which is four miles to the north, is in its turn four miles from Volksrust, the most southern Transvaal town, though the border, marked by a barbed wire fence, is only two and threequarters miles off. As regards the southern Pransvaal detached ranges, continuations of the Drakensberg, extend from the Natal boundary across the Olifant's river as far as the northern frontier. These rise in places to 7,000 feet. The country is, however, fairly level until reaching Heidelberg, where the plain is broken into ridges, having the appearance of the loosely built stone walls so commonly met with in Ireland. It would, however, appear that the Boers, if fighting should take place, intend to make Standerton one of their main defensive posi-

THE FIELD STRENGTH IN NATAL. With regard to the number of troops in Natal, when the Liverpool regiment arrives, there will be four strong battalions, numbering probably 4,400 men; two cavalry regiments, 1,200; three batteries field artillery and one mountain battery, 700 men and twenty-two guns, and about 180 engineers; or, roughly speaking, 6,500 men. Before the arrival of the special service officers there were 1,500 volunteers; these are now to be brought up to at least 2,600, while there is also an excellent police force some 800 strong. It will, therefore, be likely that, in the event of an immediate outbreak of hostilities, at the very least 8,000 men could be put into the fields within a week. These, if not sufficient for an aggressive movement, would be well able to hold Natal till reinforcements arrived. As regards the Boers

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and their fighting powers, it is generally believed that they are overrated. But it will not do to underestimate them. It is, on the whole, more probable that except among the townsfolk the old skill with the rifle is just as great as ever. The point which is most doubtful is the effect the employment of artillery by the Boers will have on their old splendid mounted infantry tactics; the probability is that they will find artillery rather a drawback than an advantage.

Both the military and political situations are considerably aggravated by the letest news to hand, that the Free State artillery is to occupy Van Reenen's pass. This would be a distinct threat against Natal, and would render the position of a British force operating in its northern districts very precarious, as it would be liable to attack on both flanks. Van Reenen's pass, which is the main pass through the Drakensburg between the Orange Free State and Natal, is thirty-six miles from Ladysmith. There is a rise of about 2,300 feet between the two places, and of course the engineering difficulty is got over by a reversing station, for the railway passes between Ladysmith, in the British colony, and Harrismith, in the Dutch Republic. Van Reenen's Station is situated on the western frontier of the colony, and on leaving it the Orange Free State is entered. To the left of the line great isolated mountain masses are visible, and kloofs, dark with impenetrable forests. It is a place of great strategic importance. This move on the part of the Free State points to a deter-mination on the part of its rulers to throw that one of the first steps on the outbreak of hostilities would be for a British force to seize the pass. In fact, orders to that effect were given a couple of years ago, when war appeared imminent.

THE NEW BLUE BOOK.

Great Demand for This Publication-List of Government Employes.

Washington Special in Boston Transcript. The "Official Register of the United States" or the Blue Book, as it is po called, is now being prepared at the Inte-rior Department. It is issued biennially. The forthcoming edition will be ready to put into the hands of Congress when it assembles in December, and the facts covere will be brought up to the close of the fisca year, June 30 last. Few government publi cations are in such demand as this. It contains the names of the employes of the United States government, the place of their birth, the State and congressional district from which they were appointed, the duty they perform, where it is performed and at what compensation. States government employ?" good question for a general information exprise. The blue book which was issue two years ago contained about 210,000 names. This year's book will be considerably larger. Besides the natural increase

of population and so of government needs, the war and the new depe the war and the new dependencies have come. Then the present administration is liberal in the matter of employes. The force enrolled July 1, 1897, when the Official Register was last compiled, was essentially the force as left by the Cleveland administration. It will be interesting to the forthcoming edition of the blue with that of two years ago. No more interesting commentary on growth of the federal service can be for than in a row of biennial registers goin back to 1820, which may be seen on a she in the Interior Department. In that year, instead of two great quarto volumes containing 2,743 pages in all, the official register contained 224 small octavo pages. The first fact set forth in the book was James Monroe, of Virginia, was President of the United States, and that he received a salary of \$25,000. John Quincy Adams was secretary of state, at \$6,000 per year. The State Department then had a ch clerk at \$2,000, and nine other aries ranging from \$800 to \$1,400 There were two messengers on the State Department roll. John Quincy Adams, could now be accommodated in almost any one of the roo of the State Department. Bureaus and divisions, the names of which have never been heard outside of Washington, now have a larger payroll. It is noticeable the quota by the State theory was not then in operation in Mr. Adams's departme Of his nine clerks three were charged to

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and The Postoffice Department in this register looks even more peculiar than as many foreign relations as now, but we Brooklyn, N. Y., received as compession for his services \$89.75 per annum. The post-master at Bound Brook, N. J., received \$25.64. Boston was a great metropolitar center, even in these days. Its posts Aaron Hill, had a fixed salary of Boston office, Aaron Hill was allowed to have seven assistants at salaries paid by the government ranging from \$110 to \$700. The New York office had nine assistants and the Philadelphia office five. Chicago, the cornerstone in the great postoffice building, is not mentioned at all. It had neither postmaster nor assistants. The change between the present official register and that of eighty years ago has come mainly in the last twenty-five years. In 1877, in the administration of President

Maryland, two to Ireland, and one each to

Hayes, this work first assumed the shape of a royal octavo, and had an index. It then contained 971 pages, as against 2.743 quarto pages just twenty years later. These books are in great demand always on account of the gossipy information which they contain. It gives the compensation received by substantially everybody in town. In addition to that much interest always attaches to the place to which persons are "charged." At the beginning of each new administration the place hunters study this book diligently as for hidden treasures, and if it were not for the protection of the civil service system it might now be printed with alternate lines left in blank, so that the reader might fill in sultable memoranda in regard to desired changes.

Three copies of this book are allowed to each member of Congress, one for his per-sonal use, one for a public library to be designated by him and the third for whatever friend he thinks will most appreciate the information which this work volumes and an effort may be made at the coming session of Congress to have a larger

No Luck.

McLean may adopt the rabbit's foot as party symbol, but as a sign of good luck it isn't in it with a rooster printed over the

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